





Among the petty plagues of an editor's life, are the numerous letters of correspondents, whose effusions never see the light of day, and who are proportionately offended by this fact, deeming themselves thereby personally slighted, while in point of fact, they may be and doubtless are, in many instances, well meaning people, but they either do not know how to write for the public, or else have selected a subject which has no interest to the community. We hope a word or two on the subject will save us in some measure, for the future, from the annoyances referred to. And we would premise that nothing here said should be construed by correspondents whose letters we have published, or by others who have anything to write, whether of importance to the general public or of mere local interest, into a desire on our part to avoid their correspondence, since it ought to be pretty clearly understood that any and all such articles are welcome to us and are promptly published, while we feel under obligations to persons who, having such information in advance of us, give us the particulars thereof for publication.

Taking at random from our experience of last week, a few of the letters sent us for publication, we will by this means indicate what we do not want and what it is useless to send. One correspondent sends us a piece of poetry (to be published as original) which has been for the past two years at least, the theme of every groaning plump and strident quibbler in the country. This writer had better "play with his play-fellows," and take it for granted that the VEDETTE is too well posted on current literature to be caught by any such trap, whether set by a knave or a fool. Another sends us any quantity of puzzles, *a la* Gleason's Pictorial, and such like "My 3, 4, 7 and 8, is a catenous disease, etc." The VEDETTE is not a child's paper, and those wretched puzzles are no employment for grown men. We would have the writer understand that such an infliction as would be the publication of a series of these puzzles, which he promises to send us should we like the first installment, would certainly be to us and most likely to our readers worse than the 3, 4, 7 and 8 of his puzzle. A third, thinks his neighbor's wife, from spite, pulls up by night young trees from his nursery, but is not quite sure whether she does it herself or gets her boys to do it for her. What is it to us or to the community in either case, unless indeed, you can bring proof of the fact, and then the Police Court is the proper place for the ventilation of the affair? Yet another is indignant because his daughter has become attached to a young man (whose name and residence he gives and expects us to publish) and he abuses said young man fiercely in words, apparently never thinking that his daughter is as much to blame as the youth himself—that "it takes two to make a bargain," and that he would not mend the matter any by his publication, while we might stand the chance of a suit for libel.

But we should merely weary our readers, as we have been ourselves bored, did we attempt to sketch a tithe of all the rejected matter which has been sent us. The above will serve to give a feeble idea of it, and while we would at one time have said that ability to fill the columns of his paper was the great desideratum on the part of an editor, we are now satisfied that the knowledge of what must be kept out is, if possible, of much more importance than any ability, however great, as a writer. Please, gentlemen and ladies, send us no more trash. We don't want to know your household or neighborhood bickerings, and the community does not care a straw for them. The VEDETTE cannot be made the vehicle for such nonsense, and by not sending them you save yourselves the trouble of writing, and us the time employed in reading and rejecting them.

Returned.—Col. Robt. Potlock, 36 Inf. C. V., returned to Camp on Saturday, after a brief visit of three or four days to Camp Conness, in Rush Valley. Officers and men at the Camp are in good health.

Lost Children.—There ought to be in this city (which is not so populous as many, yet covers more ground than most) some general understanding among citizens and temporary residents, by which lost children should be at once conveyed to the Station House, where the officers would be able promptly to get from them all the information necessary and speedily return them to their homes. On Saturday night last, we saw a little girl crying bitterly because she had lost her two little brothers—twins and children of Mr. Frost, blacksmith, in the 8th Ward. On many previous occasions we have seen instances of children lost in the city—everybody looked and sympathized, but the idea did not occur, apparently, that better than all their sympathies would be the mere accompanying such a child to the Station, where the Police would be able to take such means as would secure the return of the lost child. A similar plan is found to be necessary and desirable in all cities, and we think there is quite as much need of it here as in any other city we have ever visited.

ARRIVAL OF GOODS.—A train consisting of thirty-two wagons, under charge of Messrs. Guthrie and Wood as wagon masters, arrived in this city on Saturday with a very extensive assortment of dry goods, groceries and other merchandise for Mr. Abel Gilbert & Sons, merchants on Main street. This train came through in fifty days from Atchison, and the animals seemed to have been in no way oppressed, either by their heavy freight or speedy trip. The store of Mr. Gilbert is being refitted and painted, but he expects by Tuesday (to-morrow) morning to have his new arrivals of goods assorted and ready for the inspection of customers. Call and examine!

MINING MATTERS.—The public being now well satisfied of the extent and value of the silver leads in Rush Valley, sales have been made within the last few days for cash and trade, at various figures; all, in our opinion, far below the market value of the stock. What numbers of people we shall find in a year's time lamenting their lost opportunities, and dolefully narrating the untold wealth that might have been theirs, had they only purchased or held on as the case may be! We shall sympathize with them hugely!

JOHN CHURCH.—The reported arrest of this gentleman turns out to have been a wanton hoax, gotten up by some persons, as yet unknown with a view to injuring him in the public estimation. At least Senator Conness has telegraphed to Mr. Laird of the Virginia Union that no such arrest had taken place, and no one would be more likely than he to know all the particulars, had anything of the kind transpired. We trust the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage may be discovered and punished as their meanness deserves.

TELEGRAPH.—The break in the line beyond Laramie has not yet been fully repaired, and we have at this, one of the most critical junctions of the war, no news from the battle fields of the East to present our readers. We regret this as much as any of our subscribers can, but we cannot frame news when we receive none over the wires, and as to surmises, whether our own or those of anybody else, we have had too much of them during the previous campaign.

NOTICE.—Mr. Geo. B. Parker, P. M. Virginia City, Idaho Territory, having been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of J. A. Slade, deceased, gives notice in another column of our paper to all having claims against said estate, to present their claims in due form to him at Virginia City, I. T., before April, '65. See notice!

Capt. Jas. W. Stillman, with 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. Thomas B. Gately, 3d Inf. C. V., returned from Rush Valley, (whither the latter had gone for the purpose of paying off teamsters in Government employ.) on yesterday (Sunday) evening.

COOK WANTED.—By reference to our advertising column, it will be seen that a good cook is wanted at the Mansion House in Salt Lake City, and that good wages and permanent employment will be given to one that is competent.

The following Resolutions of a miners' meeting, held at Bannack city, have been sent us by the hands of a friend just from that locality. We are not acquainted with the circumstances complained of by our friends, the miners of Bannack—but are always prepared to publish communications, when authenticated by a responsible person known to us, as in the present instance:

At a miners' meeting held in Bannack city, Idaho Territory, June 5th, 1864, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Prosecuting Attorney for this District, Wm. C. Rhein, and of Joseph Swift, jr., Clerk of the District Court, in the recent action of the People vs. Billings. M. J. McDonald was elected President, and B. L. Peabody, Secretary. A Committee, consisting of the following named gentlemen: B. L. Peabody, Andrew Murray, E. M. Pollinger, Wm. Simpson and G. D. French, was appointed to draft resolutions which, when reported, were unanimously adopted, viz:

RESOLVED, That we condemn the course pursued by Wm. C. Rhein, Prosecuting Attorney for this Judicial District, and Joseph Swift, jr., Clerk of the District Court and prosecuting witness in the suit of the People vs. Billings, as being unworthy the conduct of good citizens and officers of the law.

RESOLVED, That Mr. Joseph Swift, jr., be requested to convey and deliver to Mr. Billings, all property conveyed to him by said Billings, and that he (Billings) or his Attorney be allowed to settle his own business.

RESOLVED, That we approve of the acts of J. M. Galaway, acting Justice of the peace, in the recent suit of the People vs. Billings.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these Resolutions be handed to the said Rhein and Joseph Swift, jr.

RESOLVED, That this meeting adjourn.  
M. J. McDONALD, Pres't.  
B. L. PEABODY, Sec'y.

From Gen. Butler's Army.  
[Correspondence of the N. Y. "Tribune."]  
EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Near City Point, Va., May 9.

On Monday at 4 A. M. the bugle began to play, sounding for the work of the day, for the incomplete destruction inflicted on the railroad must be perfected. Half an hour, and the word was passed to fall in; an hour, and the 1st brigade (Marston's) of the 1st division began its march to the right, taking one day's rations, and not breaking camp. Winding westward toward the scene of the previous fights, while Heckman's brigade went on Friday by a road more to the left—the main road—the column passed the encampment of the Tenth Corps, and turned straight to the west, moving through the place in which the first line of Saturday was formed, but the rebels were not there. It was now 7 o'clock, and the column halted to form a line, on their right being the scene of Saturday's skirmish. The position was on a narrow, dusty road, walled by thick woods, and further embarrassed by the smoky air. From one spot we could see a green ravine, a few hundred yards wide, running north and south, just beyond which lay the railroad, and the rebel force was waiting there, with a little flag flying, but perfectly quiet.

Now came several hours of halt, during which the line was stretched in front of the ravine, Burnham's brigade being upon the left. Having forced his way through the tangled woods on the left to the front of our line, and found it impossible to see more than a few rods, your correspondent rode back to his former post of observation, and saw our skirmishers crossing the railroad and creeping up the knolls beyond. They advanced cautiously but surely, but the evacuation of the ravine was a fact; the railroad was left without a shot having been fired on our own side, and but a harmless volley or two by the rebels. Crossing with impunity the ravine, your correspondent ascended the rising ground and stood upon the coveted railroad. It was Port Walthall Junction, a point from which a branch runs directly east to the Appomattox. The former assaults upon the road were made a mile or two north of this. Richmond lay 17 miles north, Petersburg 4 miles south, and Port Walthall 4

miles east. A few platform cars standing on the siding were already blazing; some piles of wood and an old tank met the same fate. In a few moments Gen. Butler rode by with his staff, taking the road southward, on which the rebels had retreated; and it was now noon, with Petersburg apparently the destination.

Noon passed, and the 4th Artillery filled the road, for there was another halt. It was on the left of the railroad, and the intention of the rebels became evident to make their stand at Swift Creek, about the bridge, which was a mile ahead. Several more hours passed in waiting. Meanwhile, a secesh boy of 12 arrived from Gen. Terry's position, who related a story that he heard the telegraph operator at Chester, a town two miles from Port Walthall, read a dispatch that Lee had fought Grant three times, and driven him 7 miles; that Jeff Davis went down to Drury Bluff, and read the account to the troops there, and that Lee had also sent 10,000 men to Petersburg. It was a poor secesh device, though committed to an uncommonly smart boy; but under cross-examination it fell to pieces. The boy was sent back, and placed under guard. Weitzel's division lay on the right, Burnham's and Marston's brigades next them on the left, vainly groping for the railroad and each other. Shelling, at intervals, came from Weitzel's guns on the right, and the afternoon wore away.

Half-past 3 and the advance was ordered. Battery L was sent down the railroad track toward Swift Creek, and your correspondent followed, noting with surprise the new rails piled by the roadside, the fresh appearance of those already in the track, and in general, the good condition of the road.

At 4 o'clock the battle had begun in earnest. The position was as follows: On the left, facing the bridge, was an irregular semi-circle of smooth field, bordered by woods; on the left of the bridge itself lay the rebels, extending also across, in a long line, to the right side of the track; they lay on the further bank, protected also by a ravine. The left of our line, consisting of Sander's brigade (now Martindale's,) rested upon the creek; next came Marston's, touching the bridge; on the right of the bridge, Heckman's, by which most of the fighting was done. At the track there was occasional artillery fire, and some little skirmishing with musketry; meanwhile, a regiment detailed for that purpose, was tearing up the track. About 5 o'clock, vigorous crackling volleys indicated hot work at the right and I endeavored to make my way through the thick woods in that direction—but though the shells were whizzing overhead, nothing whatever could be seen. Making my way at last, I came upon the scene of action, which was a broad and smooth turnpike, running parallel to the railroad, and also crossing the creek a little to the westward of it. The action was over, but in a space of not more than two acres lay at least 50 rebels, of whom but three or four had escaped mortal wounds, most of them being shot directly through the head. Across the turnpike stood a country church, about eight rods back. In the woods near the church the 25th Massachusetts, of Heckman's brigade, had been lying, fired upon by a company of rebel sharpshooters through the church windows. Portions of the 11th South Carolina and several others from that State, here made a charge, passing across the road, when they unexpectedly encountered the 27th Massachusetts, which was then advancing, and a volley given at short range leveled them like grass before the scythe. The rebels had a light battery posted at the bridge, and used it with great spirit, driving back



### ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of J. A. Sade deceased, by the Probate Judge of Madison County, Idaho Territory.

All persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of business in Virginia City, for allowance, within ten months from this date, else they will be forever barred.

Virginia City,  
Idaho Ter., June 20-1881.

**GEORGE B. PARKER,**  
Administrator.

**WE** are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

House, Salt Lake City. T. T. Fairbank

100-100000



The Englishman, however, unluckily, you should by chance get into a dispute with him, and ask your antagonist to enter into a consideration of what the point is. This is apt to have a cooling effect on both parties, and to result in a clear understanding of the real question.

A few years since we happened to be traveling in a stage-coach, where, among half a dozen passengers, there was a Frenchman and an Englishman. There seemed to be a cat-and-dog feeling between them, for if one opened his lips the other was sure to fly at the observation with the teeth and claws of dispute. As we were driving along, the Englishman spoke of a sheep he had seen in some foreign land, with a tail so long as to drag upon the ground. Thereupon the Frenchman shrugged up his shoulders, curled his lip, lifted his eyebrows and took a pinch of snuff.

"What do you mean by that?" said the Englishman, not a little nettled by the contemptuous air of his rival. "Vot do I mean?" said the latter, "I mean dat a sheep has not von tail at all."

"A sheep hasn't got a tail, ha?" said the Englishman. "No; not von bit!" said the Frenchman.

"Well, this comes of eating frogs," said John Bull. "What can you expect of a man who eats frogs? You say a sheep hasn't got a tail?"

"Pardon, monsieur," said the other, with a polite bow, yet with a very sneering expression, "I say the sheep has no tail—not von bit."

By this time the parties were greatly excited, and we cannot say what might have happened, had not one of the passengers asked the Frenchman what he meant by sheep.

"Vat do I mean by sheep? Vy, I meant von big larab ting with sails and rudder, dat goes upon the sea."

"Oh, no!" said the Englishman, "you mean a ship."

"Yes, monsieur," was the reply, "I mean von sheep that has de captain and de sailors—vot goes upon de waters."

"Very well, sir," said the Englishman, "I mean a sheep—a creature of four legs, covered with wool."

"Ah, you mean von sheep vit de vool," said the other, "Yes, yes, monsieur, de sheep vit de vool has de tail."

After this explanation the parties shook hands.

**FRENCH MODE OF APPOINTING OFFICERS.**—All the officers below the Minister of Finance—equivalent to our Secretary of the Treasury—have to begin their term of service as clerks in a bureau with a salary of from \$160 to \$300 per annum, according to the class they are found fitted for by the Board of Examiners. No political influence or favor or change in the Government, or revolution even, is permitted to interfere with the law of promotion. "Even in the revolution of 1848, no modifications were made." By faithful service and capacity, the lowest clerk may in time rise through every department, to be Director General—next in authority to the Minister of Finance—and Mr. Bigelow mentions the present Director General, Mr. Barbier, as a case in point; he entered the lowest class, and is now, at the age of sixty, at the head, having served in every subordinate grade, according to the rules, at least one year. French civil officers are paid far less for similar services than in this country; but reckoning the cost of procuring the commission and the uncertainty of retaining it, the United States officer is not near so well paid as the French.

# DAILY UNION VEDETTE

GILBERT & SONS

Book, Card, and Job

PRINTING

OFFICE

PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,

DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,

VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

## By-Laws of the Rush Valley Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of Rush Valley Mining District, held at the Government Reserve, (Rush Valley,) June 11th, 1864, Mr. M. G. Lewis was called to the Chair, and Henry R. Miller appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new Mining District within the limits of the West Mountain Mining District—elect a Recorder and establish By-Laws for the government of said District.

A Committee consisting of S. E. Jocelyn, E. C. Chase, A. Heitz and Jas. W. Gibson, were appointed to draft By-Laws.

The following Laws having been presented by the Committee, were acted upon, *seriatim*, and adopted by the meeting:

**ARTICLE 1ST.** This District shall include that portion of territory, situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District, where it intersects the eastern line of Tooele county, to follow this line to the point of its intersection with the southern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District; thence along said line to its point of intersection with the one (114) hundred and fourteenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence along said 114th degree of longitude to the forty (41st) first parallel of latitude north; thence east to place of beginning. The same to be known as the "Rush Valley Mining District."

**ARTICLE 2ND.** The extent of a claim on any mineral vein, shall be two (200) hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one (100) hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, outcroppings, variations, and all the minerals and other valuables therein contained; and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross, or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

**ARTICLE 3RD.** No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

**ARTICLE 4TH.** All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., if from the discovery claim either way.

**ARTICLE 5TH.** Each company shall do one faithful day's work on their claim each month; on a failure to do so, such claim or claims will be subject to re-location; provided, however, that should the company be prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion; their claims shall not be forfeited; and provided further, that no claim belonging to a soldier shall be subject to re-location until six months shall have elapsed after his discharge from the service of the United States, unless he shall sign an agreement or articles of incorporation, to the contrary.

**ARTICLE 6TH.** Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water-ditch or privilege, in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or company.

**ARTICLE 7TH.** All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

**ARTICLE 8TH.** Claims on gold surface diggings shall be each two hundred (200) feet square.

**ARTICLE 9TH.** Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred (500) feet for each location, and five hundred (500) feet additional for discovery; and in all other respects shall be subject to, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these Laws.

**ARTICLE 10TH.** Whenever three hundred (300) dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this District, the ground so claimed by said company shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns, and the same shall not be subject to re-location by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the company, which shall be so construed after said ground shall have lain idle for one year, and except in cases where claims are in litigation.

**ARTICLE 11TH.** All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim-owners in this District.

**ARTICLE 12TH.** All meetings for the purpose of election, or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the District, or by publishing the same in some newspaper, printed in the Territory, said publication to be made by the Recorder, in either case, during at least twenty (20) days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

**ARTICLE 13TH.** There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the District, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

**ARTICLE 14TH.** He shall record all claims presented for that purpose, and be entitled to receive therefor, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company. Provided, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location. He shall endorse on all notices placed

on file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record. It shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each claim holder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty (50) cents. Before recording any claim, he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

**ARTICLE 15TH.** The records of all claims located in this District, and heretofore recorded under the laws of West Mountain Mining District, shall be transcribed into the books of this District; but from the date of the adoption of these laws, such claims shall be in all respects, except as to dimensions, subject thereto.

**ARTICLE 16TH.** The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the other, all transfers of claims in this district; to be styled "Book A, B and C, of Claims," and "Book A, B and C, of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding one (1) dollar in each case; and all such records, with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

**ARTICLE 17TH.** All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his deputy. When relieved, the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him. Provided, that he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

**ARTICLE 18TH.** All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory. On motion, the District was declared established, and the By-Laws, as above, were adopted.

On motion, Andrew Campbell was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.  
M. G. LEWIS, President  
HENRY R. MILLER, Secretary.

## BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and in the BEST AND SAFEST FERRY ON Snake River and is running at LOWER RATES than any other ferry in the Western Country.

## EMIGRANTS AND FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise, Missa and Owyhee will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the BEST and NEAREST road to any of the above places.

ap28, 3m  
MEERKS & GIBSON, Proprietors Lower Ferry.

## UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

—TO—

## EAST BANNACK CITY,

IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

**Schedule Time—3 days and 8 hours.**

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and California cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Silline, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent.  
ap27-4f  
L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

## GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City..... Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best market articles. Good Corral and Stable near the premises.

Patronage Solicited.  
my18,1m  
W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

## Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California; I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Grand Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings store.

Drafts, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States.  
ap29-4f  
PATRICK LYNCH.

## Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Fogg and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOHOFF & Co., instead of Ranshoff Bros., as heretofore.

R. L. City, April 4th, 1864.  
my14f

## TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

W. C. W. CARLTON,  
Owner Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864.